

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1970

Established 1887

WORLD WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy, showers. Temp. 64-72 (18-22). To late change. Yesterday's temp. 64-72. LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 64-70. Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's 61-65 (16-18). CHANNEL: Rather rough. Sunny. Temp. 60-68 (16-20). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 66-74 (19-23). Yesterday's 65-70 (18-21).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria 4 S. Libya 9 West.
Belgium 10 S.F. Luxembourg 10 L.F.
France 12 S.F. Netherlands 10 Ph.
Germany 12 S.F. Norway 10 Ph.
Great Britain 1/6 Portugal 8 S.F.
Greece 8 S.F. Spain 15 Ph.
India 22 S. Sweden 15 S.F.
Iran 20 S. Switzerland 10 S.F.
Italy 13 S. Turkey 25 S.F.
Israel 15 S. U.S. Military 25 S.
Lebanon 25 S. Yugoslavia 25 S.

27,214

Blames Cambodia Fighting

Chinese Gain Influence in Hanoi, Rogers Says

WASHINGTON, July 14 (UPI)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today that U.S. operations in Cambodia had strengthened Chinese influence in Hanoi and that prospects for a settlement of the Vietnam war were bleak.

Considering the Communists' unyielding attitude, he said, the United States might well find it in "a situation of no war, no peace" during an indefinite period of low-level, scattered guerrilla attacks.

In an interview with the West-Union Broadcasting Co. recorded yesterday at the U.S. Embassy in Hanoi, Mr. Rogers said that the appointment of Ambassador David K. E. Bruce as chief negotiator at the Paris peace talks signaled a new phase in the negotiations.

"We are quite flexible," he said, "but we are very serious about negotiations."

Mr. Rogers said he saw no reason to believe that the Communists are ready to reciprocate, and his remarks about Cambodia indicated that the United States might have a serious diplomatic problem for military gains in assembling neutral sanctuaries across the border.

"We do know that the Chinese have increased their influence with the Cambodians," he said. "We think the influence has decreased at the expense of Communist China."

Whether the Communist Chinese have any reason to bring us to the war, we don't know, after all, he said.

"I think it serves their purpose to have the war continue, to have the use of Hanoi as their headquarters for causing trouble, to have the Communist use will get directly involved, we never know for sure."

He said that the Communist Chinese are also called the Weathermen, a group of students for a Democratic Society "a principal force in the country's violence."

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Birth Curb Approved By Senate

5-Year Program Voted Unopposed

WASHINGTON, July 14 (UPI)—The Senate today unanimously approved a five-year program to curb birth rates in the nation's poor and supply contraceptive devices to anyone seeking them.

The bill, which now goes to the House, authorizes \$90.7 million for the five-year effort, with actual monetary outlay subject to annual approval by appropriations bills.

The measure would create a new deputy assistant secretary for population affairs in the Health, Education and Welfare Department. He would head all federal family planning services and research and administer grants to the states for help on a voluntary basis.

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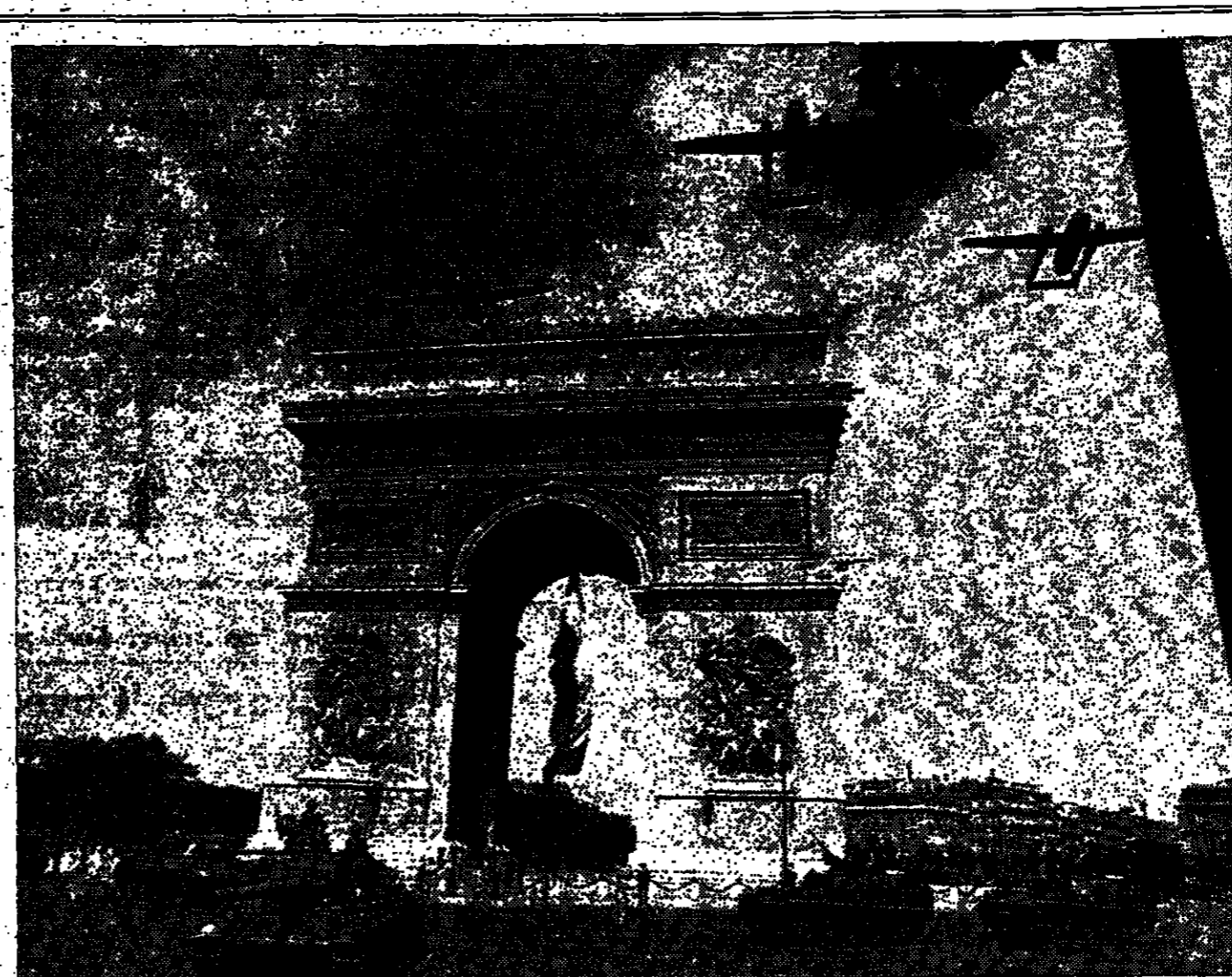
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MILITARY DISPLAY—French tanks circle the Arc de Triomphe and head down the Champs-Élysées as three planes, Nord-2502s, pass overhead during the Bastille Day parade in Paris yesterday. The parade featured nuclear missile service trucks and the return to the line of march of Foreign Legionnaires. Story on Page 4.

Import Quota Bill Drafted By House Unit

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The House Ways and Means Committee today drafted a bill that would substantially alter the nation's 35-year-old policy of gradual reduction of tariff and other trade barriers.

The bill, which would impose mandatory import quotas on textiles and shoes, also contains a new formula that could "trigger" import quotas on other products where imports are shown to damage a domestic industry.

Even before the committee took its final action, Nixon administration officials, knowing the trend of the committee action, expressed dismay and alarm. The President had "reluctantly" supported import quotas on textiles but not the other provisions.

There is some dispute about how much import quotas would operate to raise prices, with most authorities believing they would have at least some impact in that direction. In addition, some low cost foreign imports, such as apparel and footwear, might not be available at all.

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Spanish Bishops Ask Aid for Poor

MADRID, July 14 (Reuters).—Spain's Roman Catholic bishops today called on the government to make more efforts to eliminate social injustices and to give a better deal to the working class.

They again appealed for independent and representative labor unions and the right of association and assembly.

The bishops made their stand in a statement issued after a meeting here last week.

The bishops said: "We feel obliged to ask those who hold political and economic power... that above all they should continue trying still more to eliminate the unjust differences which separate some men from others, and some regions of the nation from others."

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Wage Settlement in Doubt

LONDON, July 14 (UPI).—More than half of Britain's 47,000 longshoremen rebelled against their union leadership today, endangering an agreement designed to avert the country's first nationwide port shutdown in 44 years.

Defying orders to return to work, 25,000 to 30,000 dockers in London, Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow and other seaports stayed away or walked off the job again.

Their action raised doubts about whether a delegates' conference summoned by union leaders for tomorrow would endorse the tentative agreement reached with port employers last night.

Details of the tentative agreement hammered out by longshoremen's unions and port employers in 28 hours of talks at the Department of Employment and Productivity were kept secret. They were to be disclosed to the meeting of union delegates tomorrow.

But union sources said it meant roughly a 7 percent pay hike for longshoremen, whose average take-home pay at present is more than £35 (£84) weekly. The unions had demanded an 80 percent boost that would have pushed average earnings up to £50 (£120) weekly.

Unofficial strike leaders told London longshoremen to march on labor union headquarters near the Houses of Parliament tomorrow while the delegates' meeting is taking place.

Officials estimated that fewer than one-half of London's 17,000 dockers were on the job. As a result, 42 of the 58 ships in the port were idle.

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By Thomas J. Hamilton



IN *EUROPE*, TOO!



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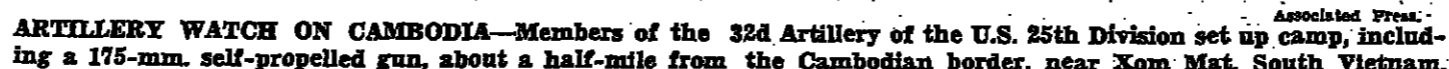
RESERVATIONS

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AIRLINE
STEAMSHIP
RAIL
ENTERTAINMENT



THE FRIEND YOU CAN CALL ON WHEREVER YOU GO

RESERVATIONS	
HOTEL	
AIRLINE	
STEAMSHIP	
RAIL	
ENTERTAINMENT	



By Robert G. Kaiser

10:00 a.m., Thursday
AMERICAN CENTER FOR STUDIES
281, Boulevard Raspail, Paris-

By William Greider

(Métre Raspall). "DOOZ BOO MEWLAY" LYONS.
(12 Rue Maitre LYONS). was taken of the 600-odd pic-
tures hanging in the Palace

ture has long attracted attention as "the most influential traitor ever." Mr. Gould said that Raphael in this portrait had popularized the unique three-quarter view that

By James F. Clarity

HARRY'S NEW YORK B
5 RUE DAUNOU, PARIS — ONE 2
JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVERS
"BANK ROO DOE NOO" OR
"DOOZ ROO MEWLAY" LYONS
(13 Rue Meist. LYONS).

"Under these latter conditions, a man could reasonably be expected to picture of being members of Popular Front for the Libera

ly included in a collection of 71 pictures sold in 1893 to Scipione Cardinal Borghese. In 1893, a somewhat confused inventory was taken of the 600-odd pictures hanging in the Palazzo Apostolico.

He said the "fierce and c

TEL AVIV	28	83	Partly cloudy
TUNIS	51	88	Sunny
VENICE	51	88	Sunny
VIENNA	31	89	Partly cloudy
WARSAW	24	79	Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON	29	77	Partly cloudy
ZURICH	37	81	Partly cloudy

Lecture: "University Reform in France,"
by Mrs. Hadas-Lebel of the
Ecole des Lettres, Paris

followed by discussion with Parisian students.
10:00 a.m., Thursday, July 18.
AMERICAN CENTER FOR STUDENTS AND ARTISTS
251, Boulevard Raspail, Paris-14e (Métro Raspail).

**RUE DAUNOU, PARIS — OPEL 71-00
JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVER**

"SANK ROO DOE NOO" OR
"DOOZ ROO MEWLAY" LYONS.
(12 Rue Majet. LYONS).

WEATHER		
	C.	F.
ALGIERE	19	66
AMSTERDAM	13	54
ANTWERP	13	54
ATHENS	27	81
BREITUT	33	92
BREGLARDE	33	92
BUDAPEST	26	79
BUENOS AIRES	14	57
CAIRO	28	84
CASABLANCA	36	96
COPENHAGEN	26	79
COSTA F. SOL	17	63
DUBLIN	20	68
GENOA	26	79
HAMBURG	19	66
FLORENCE	34	93
PARIS	23	73
ROME	28	82
SEVILLE	18	64
ST. PETERSBURG	20	68
BARCELONA	20	68
BOMBAY	26	79
BRUSSELS	16	61
CHICAGO	26	79
COLOMBUS	26	79
CONCORD	26	79
DALLAS	26	79
DENVER	26	79
DETROIT	26	79
INDIANAPOLIS	26	79
KANSAS CITY	26	79
LOS ANGELES	26	79
MEMPHIS	26	79
MILWAUKEE	26	79
MINNEAPOLIS	26	79
MOBILE	26	79
MONTREAL	26	79
MOSCOW	26	79
MUNICH	26	79
NEW YORK	26	79
PHILADELPHIA	26	79
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PORTLAND	26	79
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SAN PEDRO	26	79
SAN SEBASTIAN	26	79
SARASOTA	26	79
SEATTLE	26	79
SPRINGFIELD	26	79
ST. LOUIS	26	79
TAMPA	26	79
WASHINGTON	26	79
WICHITA	26	79
WILMINGTON	26	79
YACHT	26	79



Richard M. Nixon, with Mrs. Nixon beside him, chats with fellow members of Whittier College's Class of '34.

At the White House, a Whittier Class of '34 Reunion

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP).—Members of the Whittier College class of '34 dropped in at the White House yesterday to chat with a colleague who, they agreed, most likely, succeeded better than anyone else in the class.

President and Mrs. Nixon welcomed 34 of his former classmates, including Mrs. Clarence Welch Jobe, 56, his onetime sweetheart at the California school.

"I don't know that he recognized me," said Mrs. Jobe, who, like the others, wore a nametag to help the President's memory.

But Mrs. Jobe said that Mr. Nixon asked how her children were. Her husband, Gail, stayed

home on their farm at Sedona, Ariz.

Politics Not Discussed

"He looks great and was completely at ease," she said. "We didn't talk politics, but I wouldn't mind it sometime."

Mrs. Jobe said that she is a Democrat. "I can't find another one in the group," she said.

Richard A. Thomson, a Whittier businessman, said: "The President recalled that he did something quite radical for a Quaker campus. When he ran for student body president, he advocated dancing."

Another class member quoted the President as saying that "pushing for dancing at Whittier then was like pushing to

legalize heroin at Harvard today."

Mr. Thomson, who was Mr. Nixon's unsuccessful opponent for the student-body post, said: "He called us all by our first names. Naturally, we called him Mr. President."

Clinton O. Harris, an automobile dealer at Whittier, said: "The President talked about the bad times—the Depression. We were all poor kids who had to work our way through college."

School Song Played

"He was very friendly and very personal with most of us. He had the band playing the Whittier alma mater song in the background."

Mrs. Jobe said she had told Mrs. Nixon, "Don't believe everything you read in the papers." The First Lady, Whittier class of '33, replied, "I don't."

The classmates presented a plaque to Mr. Nixon in recognition of the honor you have brought to our class, our college and the city of Whittier. It was inscribed with the names of all 84 classmates.

Mr. Nixon, in turn, presented White House ceremonial pins to everyone, including wives and husbands. The men's pins double as a key chain.

At one point in the gathering, Mr. Nixon observed, "If you have any solutions for any problems, leave them in the suggestion box."

J.S. Plans New Rules to Limit Rallies Outside White House

WASHINGTON, July 14 (NYT).—The government will propose regulations to limit the size of demonstrations in front of the White House but to allow unlimited public gatherings in the Ellipse, Washington.

Monuments and the White House, he proposed, could go into effect 30 days after they have been published in the Federal Register.

The proposed regulations, which also set a less strict general permit policy for holding demonstrations in all park lands in the District of Columbia, will be published in the Federal Register in the next few days.

The public then has 30 days in which to submit comments or seek public hearings before the regulations are reviewed and adopted by the Interior Department.

Once in effect, groups would have to go to the federal courts if they felt they were improperly denied a permit or if they wished to challenge any part of the regulations.

Department, said that short of a statement of intent to do violence or "overriding information or evidence" from the FBI or Secret Service, there would be no way to invoke the "clear and present danger" clause.

"I think all the demonstrations we've had here since October could have been granted permits under this regulation," Mr. Melich said.

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Tom Clark Dons His Robe Again

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14 (AP).—Retired U.S. Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark, 70, began his first duty as a trial judge yesterday with a request that counsel and jurors have patience with him.

"This is the first time I have had the pleasure and privilege of sitting on the trial bench," he said, "so I will ask the jury and counsel to understand that perhaps I'll be a little bit slow on these things and have to catch up with them."

Justice Clark, who retired three years ago after 18 years on the highest court, is serving temporarily in the U.S. District Court at the invitation of his friend, George B. Harris, the court's chief judge.

His first case, involving a tax refund sought by the Geary-Market Investment Co. Ltd., is expected to last about five days.

N.Y.C. Seizes 7 Apartment Buildings

NEW YORK, July 14 (WP).—New York City officials seized seven privately owned apartment buildings yesterday with the intent of collecting rents and dealing with a service union that has been on strike for a week.

The seizures came after inspectors certified that a health emergency existed in the buildings on Manhattan's East Side. The city previously warned 500 holdout landlords of rent reductions unless they signed a new union wage contract so such services as garbage disposal, heat, elevator service and entrance security could be restored.

The rent reductions are expected to take place tomorrow. In the seized buildings, the city will collect rents, using that money to pay salaries of union men.

There were these other developments in municipal strikes around the nation:

● A plan to send Cleveland's 200 refuse trucks onto the streets without about 1,300 striking collectors was hindered when drivers would not take the trucks out unless the city provided workers to operate mechanical packers on the rear of the vehicles. Only about 45 trucks were operating as the strike went into its second week.

● A strike by about 750 sanitation men in Jackson, Miss., entered its third week, prompting health officials to worry publicly over the possibility of "filth-borne disease" from uncollected garbage.

● Nearly 700 blue-collar workers in Albuquerque, N.M., voted to end the largest strike in the city's history and work into the night collecting garbage piled on street corners throughout the city. The workers, who began a walkout last Tuesday demanding time-and-a-half overtime pay, voted to let city residents vote within 60 days on salary increases and overtime pay. The increases would be funded by increased water, sewage and garbage rates if approved.

Milwaukee Uses Gas, Smoke As 1,000 Youths Defy Curfew

MILWAUKEE, July 14 (AP).—Police used tear gas, smoke canisters and riot sticks here last night to disperse a noisy crowd of about 1,000 youths.

Four policemen and a youth were slightly injured and 12 persons were arrested at Water Tower Park, scene of an earlier disturbance.

The police went into action after the crowd began tearing down signs that proclaimed a 10-p.m. curfew. Many of the youths pelted police cars with rocks and bottles, heavily damaging some of them.

The earlier clash at the park occurred July 1 and 2 after area residents and officials of a nearby hospital had complained of all-night noise in the area.

Meanwhile, two other, racially tense areas—New Bedford, Mass., and Highland Park, Mich.—were relatively calm.

Atlantic Sometimes Too Dirty To Wash In, Heyerdahl Says

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, July 14 (Reuters).—Norwegian explorer Thor Heyerdahl, leader of the successful transatlantic expedition on the papyrus boat Ra-2, disclosed today that some days he and his crew were reluctant to wash because of ocean pollution.

"Of course there were exceptional days, but it was shocking to see how many things were drifting from Africa to America," Mr. Heyerdahl commented.

He said he had accepted an invitation to testify on ocean pollution before a United States Senate subcommittee in early August as a result of his voyage.

The Norwegian explorer, now busy with post-expedition chores since landing here on Sunday

2 Heart Recipients Die at Stanford

STANFORD, Calif., July 14 (AP).—The deaths of two heart transplant patients over the weekend were announced yesterday by the Stanford University Medical Center.

Francis J. McMahon, 50, of Thornton, Calif., who received a new heart May 21, died Saturday.

win Donald Lunderback, 49, of San Francisco, who received a transplant May 19, died Sunday morning.

The medical center said causes of death were undetermined pending autopsies. There are now eight survivors of the 25 heart transplants performed at Stanford.

Blaiberg Left \$126,750

CAPETOWN, July 14 (Reuters).—Dr. Philip Blaiberg, South African heart transplant recipient who survived for 19 months after an August 17 last year's an estate of \$126,750, it was announced here today. His wife, Jean, is sole heir except for small bequest to his maid Katie.

Proposes 'No Knock' Entry Congress Gets Tough Version Of Anti-Crime Bill for Capital

By Paul Delaney

WASHINGTON, July 14 (NYT).—A Senate-House conference committee reported out yesterday a tough anti-crime bill for the District of Columbia that contained the controversial provisions permitting preventive detention and "no-knock" entry by police.

The proposal, drawn up by the administration as a model for the nation, represented a major victory for President Nixon, who had personally pressed for its passage. The bill had been in conference for three months.

The proposal now goes back to both houses of Congress. It is expected to pass the House, where most of the controversial sections were tacked on. However, Senate liberals have teamed with Sen. Sam Ervin, D., N.C., a close watcher of constitutional rights, and have promised to fight the bill.

Wallace's County Ordered to Begin Integration Plan

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 14 (UPI).—School officials of Barbour County, George Wallace's home county, have been ordered by a federal court to carry out a desegregation plan which will make all the schools predominantly black this fall.

U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. approved a plan yesterday which had been submitted by the Barbour County Board of Education. The plan divides the county into five zones, all of which will have more black students than white.

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LONDON: E. H. Mundy & Co., Ltd.,
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PARIS: Bureau des Voyages Bennett,
Rue de la Harpe 4
COPENHAGEN: Bennett Travel Bureau, Ltd.,
Rindshjodtvej 47

Built Pentagon in 1941-42

Gen. Leslie Groves Dies at 73, Headed First A-Bomb Project

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Lt. Gen. Leslie Groves, who directed the secret, shrouded Manhattan Project that developed the atomic bomb, died here last night, the Army reported today.

The retired general, 73, died at Walter Reed Hospital here after suffering a heart attack.

Gen. Groves, a colorful, forceful personality, headed the atomic development project from 1943 to 1947.

He was responsible for all phases of it and was a major factor in the successful harnessing of the skills of America's scientific and management community.

Pentagon Constructor
He was also chief of construction for the building of the Pentagon in 1941 and 1942.

As head of the Manhattan Project, Gen. Groves was responsible for all the construction and scientific effort that led to the dropping of the first bomb on Hiroshima on Aug. 6, 1945.

At the peak of the project, he supervised installations in more than 30 cities, had a payroll of nearly 130,000 persons, was responsible for expenditures of more than \$20 million a month and ran three major plants producing atomic materials.

After the war, the Army, in awarding Gen. Groves the Distinguished Service Medal, credited him with cutting short the war and said that his achievement "of unfathomable importance to the future of the nation and of the world."

The general retired from the Army in 1948.

Sometimes Criticized
He was sometimes criticized by the scientists for his brusque manner, which they felt was too official and not conducive to research.

But, despite his personnel problems and the doubts of many who thought that the unprecedented project would never amount to anything, the general was single-minded in pushing ahead.

The first payoff came with the historic nuclear test explosion at Alamogordo, N.M., on July 16, 1945. The general was also responsible for military planning and preparations that led to the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, less than a month after.

Perry T. Ezzert
ITHACA, N.Y., July 14 (AP)—Perry T. Ezzert, 77, a pioneer of diesel engine development for locomotives during the late 1920s, died at his home here Sunday.

He retired in 1963 as president and chairman of Alco Products, Inc., during World War II he directed the building of a railroad through Iran to simplify transport of supplies to the Soviet Union.

Walter E. Whitaker
WASHINGTON, July 13 (WP)—Walter E. Whitaker, 43, director of the NASA motion picture program and supervisor of many award-winning films died Saturday at Fairfax Hospital after an apparent cerebral hemorrhage. He lived in Falls Church, Va.

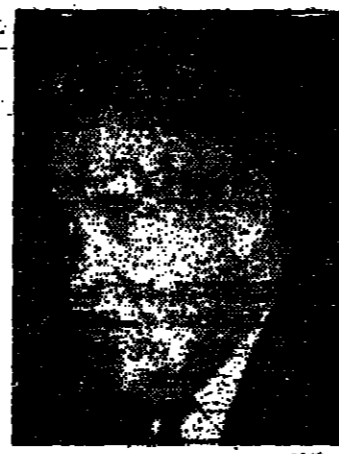
Mr. Whitaker joined the space agency in 1962 after serving as director of educational television activities for the Department of the Army at Fort Monmouth, N.J. From 1961 to 1962, he directed educational radio and television stations at the University of Alabama.

Nine of the films he supervised at NASA won Golden Eagle certificates from the Council of International Nontheatrical Events, and three took prizes at the Columbus Film Festival in 1969.

In addition, three of his films won principal awards at the Atlanta International Film Festival in recent years. The festival recently announced that "Eagle has landed—the flight of Apollo 11," produced under Mr. Whitaker's supervision, will receive a major award this year.

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Gen. Leslie R. Groves

U.S., Russia Agree to Skip SALT Session

VIENNA, July 14 (NYT)—American and Soviet disarmament negotiators decided today to skip their next meeting, which would have been held on Friday, and to meet again next Tuesday instead.

The American delegation, which proposed the omission of the session, was understood to have suggested that the time be used for "stock-taking." The Soviet delegation agreed.

The move was interpreted here as an indication that the Vienna phase of the strategic arms limitation talks is drawing to an end. There was speculation that the "stock-taking" phrase used by the delegation sources might involve the drafting of the communiqué that is to conclude the current phase of the talks.

The Vienna meetings were originally planned to end in early July. It is now expected that they will wind up within the next two or three weeks.

Press reports from Washington that an agreement on the limitation of key categories of nuclear weapons may come out of the Vienna phase are being dismissed here as overly optimistic. It is taken for granted that further talks will be held before agreement is reached.

A new round of negotiations will be held in Helsinki in the fall.

Pope to Castelgandolfo
VATICAN CITY, July 14 (Reuters)—Pope Paul will leave for his summer residence at Castelgandolfo, in the hills outside Rome, on Thursday evening, the Vatican announced today.

Rioting Marks Beginning of Bastille Day

Legionnaires Hailed in Military Parade

By Eric Pace
PARIS, July 14 (NYT)—France celebrated a noisy Bastille Day as legionnaires roared and rioters cheered a parade that brought foreign Legionnaires and nuclear missile service trucks into the heart of Paris.

"Liberate the Bastille!" cried scores of young Maoists who fought with riot policemen at the Place de la Bastille early today. Their shouts erupted from a mob attack on the Bastille prison here on July 14, 1789, that sparked the French Revolution and provided France with her national holiday.

"Vive la Legion!" shouted admirers of the Legionnaires, mostly Germans, who were included in Paris's parade for the first time since 1964. Legionnaires were involved in right-wing disorders during the presidency of Charles de Gaulle, and have been engaged in the controversial civil war in the Chad.

The cheers for the Legionnaires were the loudest at 10,000 troops and 650 military vehicles moved down the sun-drenched Champs-Élysées.

Among the trucks were four designed to service French nuclear missiles. The units they are to serve will not be operational until next year, and the vehicles were being shown in public for the first time.

"An Atomic 14th of July," the afternoon newspaper *France-Soir* later exulted.

The throng was hushed as a 70-foot-long van rolled past—a vehicle for moving nuclear missiles. Behind it rolled three trucks equipped with egg-shaped containers designed to carry nuclear warheads. No actual nuclear weapons were on display.

H-Bomb by 1975
The development of a nuclear arsenal has been a matter of pride and prestige to the De Gaulle and Pompidou governments, and the Ministry of Defense has predicted that France will have an H-bomb that can be delivered by a missile by 1975.

President Georges Pompidou watched the parade and afterward was driven home to the Elysée Palace while he stood up in his open limousine overlooking the applause of the crowd.

Heavy police guards prevented any rioting near the president of last night's disorders.

At least 15 persons were arrested during the rioting, which broke out in various parts of Paris last night and lasted until after 2 a.m. today.

The riot police lobbed tear gas grenades to subdue the young protesters who surged across the Place de la Bastille. Some of the rioters, members of France's ultra-leftist fringe, bore tracts that proclaimed: "The street belongs to the people—out with the cops!"

The "confronters" provoked the riot police to action by beating loudly on metal pots.

Some youths were severely manhandled by the police and stones were thrown. Ambulances carried off an undisclosed number of injured persons.

Elsewhere, unidentified protesters broke the windows of two banks and several automobiles. Officials reported that the police station near the city hall had been "attacked" by 50 dissidents, but gave no details except that 20 of them had been arrested.

There was also street fighting in the university town of Grenoble last night, but the official version was that it "concerned young girls."

U.S. Contracting For Study of Safe DDT Compound

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The Interior Department has contracted for a nine-month study of the safety of a new DDT compound which breaks down quickly after use instead of lingering on in the environment as a poison.

Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel announced that a \$150,000 contract for the study was awarded to Aerojet-General Corp., of El Monte, Calif.

The same firm conducted earlier research showing that the pesticide DDT could be broken down in a laboratory by adding a catalyst, without forming another poisonous compound called DDE.

Whites Vs. Indians in North Dakota

Settlers Living on Reservation Fear Land Grab, Tribal Control

By Homer Bigart
NEW TOWN, N.D., July 14 (NYT)—In a sudden reversal of roles, the white homesteaders of this region are living in fear that the Indians will run them off the land.

It has always been the other way around. Ever since President Millard Fillmore created the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in 1861, the government has been whittling away at the treaty lands, giving homesteads to homesteaders, to the military and to the Northern Pacific railroad.

By 1914, the reservation, which originally covered vast areas of the Dakotas, Montana and Wyoming, had shrunk to 250,000 acres in west-central North Dakota. And in 1910 it apparently lost another huge chunk of land.

For the next 50 years it was assumed that this 250,000-acre tract had been permanently severed from the reservation.

Then last March the Interior Department solicitor's office gave a startling opinion. The tract was still part of the reservation, the lawyer said.

Alarm and indignation seized many of the 4,000 whites who had settled on the land.

Here in New Town, the largest (pop. 1,800) settlement on the tract, the all-white city government decided to fight for the status quo.

Information sought
A committee of white citizens, organized by Roland McMaster, police magistrate, former mayor, and editor of the *New Town News*, is seeking a federal court injunction barring the Indians from assuming police jurisdiction.

Meanwhile, New Town, far from patrolling by Indian police, the city's saloons, whose owners feared they might lose their licenses if New Town came under Indian control, stayed open for business. Local police were continued to harass and arrest for "vagrancy" Indians found loitering on the streets, ignoring the tribal council's insistence that reservation police could make such arrests.

"The reaction of the Caucasians was almost paranoid," Nathan Little Soldier, vice president of the tribal council, told a visitor. "Some apparently believed the Indians would take over their property."

"We don't want their property. All we want is equality and an end to police harassment. We want our own police and our own tribal court."

The Indians do have their own police and court on the reservation, but not in the disputed area.

Mr. Little Soldier pointed out that white citizens in the disputed area could not be arrested by Indian police or brought before the tribal court. The whites would remain under the jurisdiction of local and state police and courts.

But editor McMaster and Mayor Soren Sjol remained wary. Mr. McMaster saw a breakdown of law and order. Reservation police would refuse to arrest Indians for public drunkenness, he said.

"I'll be like living in a foreign country," he added.

Mayor Sjol said the settlers feared a collapse of land values. They were afraid the Indians would declare open range on the disputed tract, he said. He added that Indians would break down the fences and Indian cattle would devour the farmers' crops (most of the reservation is open range).

"On my God!" exclaimed Mr. Little Soldier when asked about open range fears. "That's as stupid as saying that the Indians will force everybody to wear moccasins."

"They won't credit us with an ounce of civility. How stupid can 'civilized' people be? They're as stupid as range and they'll stay closed range," Richard Colborn, an Ogala Sioux who commands the reservation police, scoffed at Mr. McMaster's contention that the tribal laws were lax, particularly in the area of public drunkenness.

"Just the opposite is true," he said. "The state abolished its public intoxication statute a year ago, but the tribal council still has it on the books and enforces it."

Even if the Justice Department and the courts confirm that the disputed land belongs to Fort Berthold, whites probably would outnumber Indians on the expanded reservation. For there are only about 2,500 Indians living within the present boundaries of the reservation, plus 1,000 in the disputed area.

The Fort Berthold Indians, belonging to three affiliated tribes, the Mandan, Arikara and Hidatsa tribes. They are desperately poor, with an average annual family income of \$1,200.

Their economic plight worsened in the early 1930s by the construction of Garrison Reservoir on the Missouri River. The filling of this reservoir claimed to be the largest man-made lake in the world, flooded 62,360 acres of rich bottom land. Over half of the resources were lost: the exposed coal veins that gave the Indians fuel; the woods that provided logs for construction; fence posts, winter protection for livestock, wild fruit and berries, game and fur.

Structure Destroyed
The entire social structure was destroyed. The inundated villages were not relocated, and families were scattered from one end of the reservation to the other. Eighty percent of the road system was lost and only part of it was replaced. The new lake split the reservation into five isolated segments. The old capital, Ellsworth, was inundated, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs offices had to be moved to New Town.

Indians were pushed onto marginal lands that were usually roadless, lacking in water and unprotected by windbreaks. Their dilapidated frame houses, crumpled and twisted in the moving, became more vulnerable to the sub-zero winters of the Dakota plains.

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New Research May Provide Key to Virus-Cancer Link

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.
WASHINGTON, July 14 (NYT)—The master chemical of life, DNA, is not always the master, research within the last few months has indicated.

A recent editorial in *Nature*, a much-read British scientific journal, said the discovery challenges part of a scientific dogma that has been widely held for many years.

The new research helps explain how some viruses cause cancer and may have profound implications for the understanding of life's basic chemistry, the editorial in the journal June 19 issue said.

The discovery leading to this conclusion shows promise of helping scientists decide which viruses are capable of causing cancer and which are not. This is easy enough in animal cancers but in the field of human cancer it has been impossible, so far, to prove that any virus causes cancer even though viruses have been found in human cancer tissue on many occasions.

The gist of the research is that under some special circumstances the chemical RNA is able to dictate the production of DNA (shorthand for deoxyribonucleic acid).

DNA is generally believed to be the master chemical of life, containing the "blueprints" for any living thing. The DNA tells any cell what kinds of proteins it can make and what its daughter cells can become and can do.

There are several types of RNA, short for ribonucleic acid, generally involved in a cell's production of protein, at the orders of the DNA.

Now scientists have found evidence that the RNA in a cancer-causing virus can make a living cell produce a special kind of DNA. This DNA gives instructions that make the cell and its future generations grow as cancer cells. In short, it's a case in which the RNA has dictated to the master chemical—the DNA.

Specifically, the discovery was that some viruses known to cause cancers in animals contain a special enzyme that makes an infected cell generate new DNA using the RNA from the virus as a blueprint. The enzyme is called a "DNA polymerase." Two articles in *Nature* report the discovery of such an enzyme in different animal cancer viruses. Dr. Howard M. Temin and Dr. Satoshi Mizutani of the McCord Laboratory for Cancer Research.

U.S. Soul Singer Hailed, Harassed in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, July 14 (NYT)—Percy Sledge, the American Negro soul singer, whose popularity on tour here won him a special government permission to appear before white audiences, has come up against apartheid in Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State.

An application by the singer to appear in Bloemfontein city hall has been turned down. A city council regulation, explained by a clerk in replying to the application, bars nonwhites from the city hall unless they are working or cleaning up there.

Mr. Sledge, who expects to collect \$35,000 on his South African tour, commented: "These cats think this ain't work!"

Originally, Mr. Sledge's tour to South Africa was permitted on the condition that he be restricted to "colored" audiences. But after white fans complained that they wanted to hear him, the government relented and allowed him to perform in front of whites. But local regulations—as in Bloemfontein city hall—still stand, though Mr. Sledge is living in V.P. splendor in South Africa's best "white" hotels.

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Nordic Redskins Get Rain-in-Face

HANNA, Minn., July 14 (AP)—About 50 farmers, most of them of Scandinavian ancestry, donned Indian garb Saturday night and did a dance they hoped would bring rain.

Two of the dancers were so optimistic that they wore raincoats as they implored the heavens for moisture.

A thunderstorm Sunday dumped two inches of rain on the parched farmland.

Delegates Walk Out

Refusals of Right to Speak
Disrupt UN Youth Assembly

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., July 14 (AP)—Youthful participants from South Vietnam and National China were denied the right to speak at the World Youth Assembly yesterday, prompting 30

other members to walk out in protest.

The developments came at a tumultuous session of the youth assembly, which was disrupted by table-pounding and shouting of heckling led by some delegates.

In the body of the assembly, a 22-year-old Californian, who walked for the first time to the stage of attacks against the United States. He accused diplomats, whom he did not name, of coaching participants, and protested that the political meetings were being held to influence voters. At least twice, he said, Americans were passed over when they tried to speak.

As the meeting ended, diplomats from the Soviet Union, China and Bulgaria stood outside the chamber with small knots of the assembly members around them in huddles.

By contrast, the other smaller commissions dealing with topics such as education were moving ahead in relative harmony with the avowed purpose of the nine-day assembly—to give young people a voice on current world problems.

Mr. Warren, a clean-shaven youth who initiated a national campaign to have the voting age lowered to 18, made it clear he was speaking for the five Americans chosen by youth groups who wanted to stress they were not government spokesmen.

He added that they were opposed to all imperialism and oppression, which he said particularly included United States policy in Southeast Asia and in support of military regimes in Latin America, in Southern Africa and in the Middle East.

But in all the talk of oppression, he said, there has been a curious omission of any talk about Soviet oppression in Hungary, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia or about Moscow's increased involvement in the Middle East.

London Manager
Of Bank of India
Seized as Swindler

BUENOS AIRES, July 14 (Reuters)—Sam Patel, former manager of the London branch of the Bank of India, was arrested here today after charges were filed accusing him of swindling about \$1,200,000 (\$2,880,000) from the branch, police said.

A police spokesman said the charges were filed by Bagwan Divandani Hiranandani, a representative of the bank, who traveled here from London.

Police said Mr. Patel, who arrived here as a tourist last month, was found last week unconscious and bound hand and foot in the fountain of a Buenos Aires public square.

They added that he told them he had been attacked by three youths who "kicked him up and robbed him before dumping him in the fountain."

A police statement earlier today said Scotland Yard was seeking extradition of Mr. Patel, who came here on a British passport.



Ceylon's Shriwanth Bandaranaike

Ceylon Recognizes Hanoi,
Ousts U.S., French Groups

COLOMBO, July 14 (AP)—Ceylon's new leftist coalition government today officially recognized North Vietnam, told the U.S.-sponsored Asia Foundation to get out, and canceled the French Petroleum Institute's contract to prospect for oil.

These three apparently anti-Western moves were announced in a communiqué after a meeting of the Shriwanth Bandaranaike's coalition cabinet this morning.

The official communiqué said full diplomatic recognition will be extended to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) retroactively to June 24.

Honoring a pledge made during the recent election campaign, the cabinet announcement said letters of recognition have already been exchanged between Mrs. Bandaranaike and North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong.

Since the election, Ceylon has already recognized East Germany and North Korea.

The communiqué said the Asia Foundation would have to wind up its operations in Ceylon by Oct. 31.

Oil Contract

Canceling the French contract to prospect for oil, the cabinet also said it no longer wants the French Institute's advice on tenders for a planned fertilizer plant.

Instead, according to the state-owned Petroleum Corp., Ceylon will seek help from the socialist bloc for oil exploration.

The corporation chairman, who was appointed a month ago and who has already announced he will swing dealings away from the West to socialist countries and the United Arab Republic, said the agreement with the French Institute was "an insult to Ceylonese lawyers."

Under the contract, signed with ousted Premier Dudley Senanayake's government, the institute was to give advice on joint ventures for oil prospecting at a monthly fee of about \$3,000, he said.

Andreotti Hears Conditions

Prospective Partners in Italy
Willing to Form New Coalition

ROME, July 14 (UPI)—Prospective coalition partners told Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti today that they were willing to join a new government. But each proposed various conditions.

The 51-year-old Christian Democrat, who has served in more governments than any other postwar politician, conferred with the parties he wants to include in a new center-left government. A similar coalition under Premier Mariano Rumor fell eight days ago because of differences over social reform, finances and collaboration with the Communists.

Ugo La Malfa, leader of the small Republican party who was the first man to meet Mr. Andreotti today, blamed the other coalition partners for the problems. He said that the Republicans were willing to join if the others settled their disputes first.

"If the Christian Democrats, Unitarian Socialist party and Italian Socialist party reach a political agreement, with particular reference to the economic and financial problems to which our attention and concern has been turned for a long time, we will give our full support to the new government," Mr. La Malfa told newsmen.

Leaders of the Socialists, Unitarian Socialists and his own Christian Democrats were next on Mr. Andreotti's list of appointments for the day.

The left-wing Socialists said in a party newspaper last week that they were willing to join a new

government provided that their partners did not delay reforms in housing, welfare, education and taxation "until the next generation." They said that concern over Italy's mild economic slump, such as expressed by Mr. La Malfa, should not be used as a "pretext" to put off reforms.

The Unitarian Socialists and the Christian Democrats, in turn, were up in arms over the election with Socialist support of a Communist as president of the Tuscan Regional Council yesterday. Elio Gabbugliani won the post by a bare majority of 26 votes out of 50.

The Socialists said that an agreement concluded with the other center-left parties before Italy's first regional elections on June 7 gave them the right to ally with the Communists in regions where no other majority was possible. Their partners disagreed.

Mr. Andreotti planned to meet opposition leaders tomorrow and aides said that he might then hold further talks with the center-left parties before reporting success or failure to President Giuseppe Saragat later this week.

Scuffle at Vatican
Over Woman's Attire

VATICAN CITY, July 14 (Reuters)—A West German tourist and his wife—wearing a mini-skirt and a see-through blouse—were briefly detained by Vatican police today after a scuffle with a pontifical gendarme outside the doors of St. Peter's Basilica.

The gendarme told the woman her dress contravened Vatican rules on decency of dress and that she could not enter the Basilica. The husband intervened, and a scuffle followed, police said. The gendarme overpowered him, and led both husband and wife to the Vatican police station, where they were later released.

5 British Sailors
Cited for Mutiny
After Protest

LONDON, July 14 (Reuters)—The Royal Navy dealt yesterday with its first mutiny charge in 16 years.

Five young sailors aboard a minesweeper, the Iveston, were charged with mutiny over an alleged sit-down strike to protest the length of a voyage.

The navy ordered them to appear before a naval court-martial later this month.

The protest allegedly took place while the Iveston was anchored off Scotland earlier this month. For the first time this century, civilian police had to be called to a Royal Navy vessel.

Mutiny in the face of the enemy carries a death sentence. In peacetime, it is punishable by life imprisonment. The last mutiny charge was brought in 1954, when two seamen were sentenced to four and five years in jail.

East Germany Jails 2
Whose Plane Strayed

BERLIN, July 14 (AP)—An East Berlin court today sentenced to jail two West German fliers whose small private plane strayed over the border into Communist East Germany June 21, the East German news agency ADN announced.

ADN said Leopold Rittmeyer, the pilot, was sentenced to a year and ten months in jail and Rolf Haumann to a year and seven months. ADN said the two men, both of Frankfurt, were flying with improperly functioning navigation instruments.

Brandt Sees Rumor

ROME, July 14 (AP)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt conferred privately today with Mariano Rumor, Italy's caretaker premier, and then flew back to Bonn. Mr. Brandt told newsmen he was highly satisfied with his brief stay in Rome and with his audience Monday at Vatican City with Pope Paul VI.

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After a Hundred Years

When, on July 15, 1870, the French Council of Ministers voted for war against Prussia, they officially launched what has been described as the first truly modern war. It is possible to cavil with this description; the American Civil War used the same technological devices—railways, telegraph, breech-loading arms, armored warships—that played their destructive roles in the Franco-Prussian conflict. It went on longer, too, and drew more of the opposed population and their economies into the struggle, coming closer to total war.

Moreover, there were some curious anachronisms in the fight between Napoleon III and the German princes. It began with a controversy over, of all things, the succession to the Spanish throne; and while it brought down the Second Empire in France, it created the Second Reich in Germany.

But there was one particularly modern note that was struck a century ago. When Bismarck "edited" the Ems dispatch—the message from his king relating to a conversation with the French ambassador—he engaged in one of history's classic examples of news manipulation.

Again, there might be dispute over the extent to which Bismarck was prefiguring the future in dangle this "red rag before the Gallic bull," just as there has been debate over just how much the Ems dispatch contributed to the fatal outcome. Manipulation of the news is old; subsidized presses and doctored communiques are at least as old as the printing press—indeed, Josephus complains of prejudiced accounts of the Jewish war, and one is inclined to

question even so terse and apparently factual a relation as Caesar gave of his Gallic wars.

But there was a subtlety and precision of timing about Bismarck's handling of the Ems conversations that suggests the best (or worst) of modern public relations techniques. He did not create incidents, like Hitler, and then lie about them in a controlled press. Rather, he took an actual event, and simply sharpened its impact sufficiently to send mobs marching along the Paris boulevards, shouting "A Berlin!"

In a word, Bismarck did not resort to the "big lie," which, despite Goebbels and some more recent practitioners, can only serve with the unsophisticated, but employed that *supplicatio veri* and *suggestio falsi* which is used, consciously or unconsciously, by nearly every advocate of a cause. And he used it in a form that would be seized upon with equal avidity by the free press of every national and political complexion to draw their own conclusions—which were those that the Iron Chancellor wanted them to draw.

Europe and the world have greatly changed in the past century, and so far as relations between France and Germany are concerned, much for the better. The tactics of Gravelotte and the strategy of Von Moltke are only of academic interest, and even the Commune of Paris, which crowned one national tragedy with another, has only symbolic concern for today's revolutionaries. But the example of what a man in power, with his hand on the spigot of news, can do to pervert, or at least to control, the flow, is still useful after a hundred years.

The Dollar and the Market

The case for increased exchange rate flexibility has been brought home to the United States over the past three years. The political onus traditionally attached to devaluation or even upward revaluation of currencies led Britain, France and West Germany into overlong delays in making needed adjustments, as it became increasingly evident that larger adjustments would be necessary, massive waves of speculation shook the West's monetary stability.

To the United States, this experience suggested the need for some system of small, frequent and undramatic adjustments of currency rates among countries to redress payments imbalances resulting from differing rates of inflation.

A different conclusion was drawn by the Common Market countries, for whom currency adjustments force painful changes in farm prices and subsidies. They resolved progressively to eliminate flexibility among their exchange rates, gradually linking them together into the equivalent of a common currency for external purposes. Their objective is to extend their customs union, as long planned, into a full-fledged economic and monetary union, harmonizing economic policies and growth, and inflation rates by stages during the 1970s. Britain, in opening negotiations to enter the Common Market, has accepted this concept, as have the other applicant countries, Denmark, Norway and Ireland.

The prospect over the next decade, therefore, is the evolution of the non-Communist world into two giant trading and currency areas, one based on the dollar, the other on the so-called "Eurocurrency" of the tenation Common Market and its associated countries in Europe and Africa. It will be a new world economically. Its problems and their solutions are only dimly seen as yet, but some elements are clear.

If renewed protectionism and a kind of

economic warfare between the two blocs is to be avoided, further reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade between these two great areas will be essential. New joint bodies are needed for this purpose and to coordinate internal economic, monetary and business-cycle policies more closely on both sides of the Atlantic. Including harmonization of growth rates and management of farm surpluses. Inflation rates nevertheless undoubtedly will diverge and payments imbalances will still occur, requiring occasional exchange rate adjustments. Once there are only two major currencies rather than a half-dozen or more involved, the adjustment process should be simpler.

During the long transition period leading to monetary union, however, the Common Market countries will be seeking through all possible means to avoid changes in parties among their currencies, except possibly for one general readjustment at the time of British entry. There is little chance of the Six accepting the American proposal, just advanced at a Paris meeting of the principal nations involved, to widen the bands of currency fluctuation to 2 or 3 percentage points on either side of parity. The Six limit their bands to 3/4 of 1 percent; they have recently agreed not to widen these bands but in fact to seek progressively to narrow them to zero.

French and Belgian opposition to the American proposal is made more adamant by the suspicion that United States Treasury representatives prefer to see the Six divided rather than united in a grouping that could challenge American predominance in world monetary policy. This Treasury view is self-defeating. Only if the Common Market countries are encouraged to lock their currencies together is there any chance that, as a bloc, they will accept greater exchange rate flexibility toward the rest of the world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Britain and France

France would clearly be interested in the joint manufacture with Britain of nuclear weapons. But here the main difficulty lies in separating the results of purely British from Anglo-American research and it is highly unlikely that the Americans would allow their secrets to be passed on to France as long as it remains outside the North Atlantic Treaty Organization military command. Important new decisions cannot therefore be expected from [Foreign Minister] Sir Alec Douglas-Home's visit to Paris. It will have achieved its purpose if it does nothing more than create a climate of confidence between the new Conservative and French governments.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Thor Heyerdahl's Voyage

Thor Heyerdahl's primary satisfaction lies in having proved his theory that the ancient Egyptians could have sailed to the Americas in similar craft. It will give a new angle from which to consider the influences on original civilization in that area. It also repeats his Kon Tiki voyage in 1947 to prove links in civilization between Peru and Polynesia. Both voyages point to a desire for achievement which goes beyond sheer mystical love of adventure. And it is all the more impressive that he has done the same thing twice. At the same time, he was an inspiration to, as well as responsible for, a seven-man crew. This personal side clearly worked, too, for he commented in Barbados that "It shows that people of all skin colors, religious and political backgrounds can work together."

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 15, 1895

NEW YORK—Admiral received here from Honolulu give glowing descriptions of the celebration of the anniversary of the Hawaiian Republic. President Dole signalled the occasion by proclaiming an amnesty by which forty-five prisoners undergoing sentences of five years on account of the Royalist rising were set at liberty.

Fifty Years Ago

July 15, 1920

WASHINGTON—The French Tricolor floated over the White House today, one of the rare occasions on which a foreign flag has been flown over the President's official residence. This infraction of precedent is indicative of the spirit in which America has joined with France in the observance of the Fourteenth of July as a token of the deep friendship existing between the two nations.



Haunted House

From Suez to Singapore

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—Stalin saw no difference between the policies of either major party that won an American or British election. He was always the same. Likewise, when Washington and London regard each other after each governmental change they invariably find continuation in main diplomatic goals. This is one of many facts that bind together the English-speaking allies.

Nevertheless, this time Washington had one special reason for being discreetly pleased with a Tory victory—because of the pledged commitment to maintain a small military presence "east of Suez." East of Suez runs a long, long way—as far as Singapore—and it is with this broad area, touching both the Middle East crisis and

the Indochina crisis, that the United States is most urgently concerned. Nothing Prime Minister Heath plans to do will differ dramatically from what his predecessor planned. Yet there is likely to be greater British initiative and symbolic value of British deterrence in a region that threatened to produce a vacuum. Moreover London deliberately weighs the effect of its modest Asian policy in Washington.

Modest But Useful

The Tory administration claims to understand world power politics better than Labor because it has been involved in them much longer. It believes that both instinctively and sympathetically it comprehends existing problems of the United States and its effort to

apply discreet strength in the interest of international stability. The Tory's remaining capacity to help in this lonely task is modest but it can be useful in the enormous Indian Ocean and its appendages. The hope here is that Persian Gulf confusion at one end may be calmed down and that, without becoming involved in Indochina, Britain can shore up implicitly menaced Malaysia and Singapore. There is no illusion that the existing tangle of Southeast Asian pacts can be tidied into one logical collective security organization. SEATO, despite glaring weakness and nonparticipation of two members, Pakistan and France, is seen as a continued necessity because of its psychological importance in covering Thailand and the Philippines.

ANZUS, which links the United States to Australia and New Zealand (without Britain) is regarded as too exclusive. However, the British see that Australia won't agree to tinkering with ANZUS because it guarantees total American military protection as it stands. This leaves ANZAM, a little known British commitment.

ANZAM joins Australia and New Zealand with Britain to defend Malaysia, but by forces from Britain. The Tories feel that a new pledge (also involving independent Singapore) to insure against guerrilla incursions from outside. This would facilitate continued British military "presence" a presence which the Labor party had promised to withdraw.

Permanent Garrison

Harold Wilson's government was also committed to help defend Malaysia, but by forces from Britain. The Tories feel that a permanent if small garrison is cheaper, more effective and has greater diplomatic and deterrent value. Furthermore it is thought this decision will gratify Washington, which has its own plaiter of Southeast Asian problems.

At the other end of the arc is a fastening Persian Gulf, rich in petroleum, inexperienced in self-protection, menaced by Russia, Nasserism and disintegration. The British waited far too long to try and encourage a federation among the Gulf's little sheikhdoms. Now they are perplexed by the welter of claims and counterclaims the latter make against each other. Iran wants to seize a cluster of tiny Gulf islands. Once the Suez Canal is reopened, the large Soviet Mediterranean fleet will scout into the Gulf and probably establish bases in Aden and Somalia along the way. And Nasserism, Soviet Communism and Chinese Communism will obviously all try to overrun the outdated feudal states of East Arabia.

The British therefore hope to help police the area while it unscrambles some of these problems and before the usual floods through Russian warships. This isn't a terribly large or costly commitment—especially when considering that for years to come Britain must continue to depend heavily on Persian Gulf oil.

It is, however, a diplomatically complex matter because both Iran and Kuwait, the main petroleum producers, suspect British intentions. Nevertheless, Washington can henceforth rely for an indefinite period on the experience and help of a British partner in distant regions where we might otherwise have had to go it alone against Russia or China.

The Sky Is Not Falling Despite What You Read

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON.—Tom Hayden, one of the Chicago 7, writes in Ramparts magazine this month on lessons learned from the long conspiracy trial before Judge Julius Hoffman:

"Politicians, judges and lawyers above all the mass media—have outrageously exaggerated the courtroom confrontations. Our behavior has been described as violent and anarchic, part of a new conspiracy to stop the courts from functioning. The Yippies have enjoyed and fed this overreaction because they like to see powerful men tremble."

"Part of the Yippie genius is to manipulate the fact that the media will always play to the bizarre. Even the straightest reporter will communicate chaos because it sells. The Yippies know this because their politics involve consciously marketing themselves as mythical personality models for young kids. "Now, almost entirely media personalities, Abbie (Hoffman) and Jerry (Rubin) would spend much of their courtroom time analyzing trial coverage in the papers, plotting press conferences, arranging for 'Yippie witnesses' to get on the stand in time for headlines, even calculating which of the defendants was getting most of the media attention. They knew that the smallest unconventional act would goad the court into overreaction, would be fixed upon by the press and would spread an image of defiance and disorder in the country."

Cordier's View

Andrew Cordier, the retiring president of Columbia University, has made the same point: "I am convinced that there is increasing confusion, indeed, dangerous confusion on the part of the older generation regarding the youth of our day. Part of the difficulty can be attributed to the news media, whose field reporters seek out news regarding every shred of tension, crisis and disruption on campus after campus... (creating) a sadly distorted picture of American campus life..."

The media are not alone in spreading "dangerous confusion" about the young. Politicians and academics have done their part. But we have been major contributors to whatever confusion exists and, in the process, probably have helped bring about some of the polarizations in American society that we piously deplore.

We have, for example, helped foster the myth of the "generation gap," the myth that there are unbridgeable gulfs between fathers and sons in America today. We can't dig up the bizarre case of the pot-smoking son of a puritanical cop or the pacifist son of a career army officer—to prove that this "gap" exists. But everything

we know from the large stock of contemporary attitudes by parents and social scientists suggests the opposite and leads to the conclusion that the values and mores of parents and children in America in 1970 are far more harmonious than in conflict.

One of the fascinating aspects of the Gallup opinion survey of the 1960s is the similarity of viewpoints of old and young on a wide range of issues. The survey for May, for example, reported the greatest approval for President Nixon's performance comes from the people under 30. The last summary also suggests—contrary to popular myth—that it is the young, not the old, who are the most liberal group in the country and who advocate the harshest penalties for drug evaders. More important, however, is the fact that on nearly all questions of this sort there is simply no evidence of a yawning "generational gap."

Other Data

The American Council on Education questioned 169,000 college freshmen last fall and produced a wealth of data bearing on the same point.

What comes out of the compendium of statistics is a portrait of rather cautious and "square" young men and women—rather like their parents, one suspects. Only 10 out of 100 describes himself as a leftist or rightist; the rest are in the great middle spectrum that runs from "liberal" to "moderately conservative." Fewer than one in 10 expects to engage in any kind of protest while in college, 3 out of 4 would not legalize marijuana, and fewer than 1 in 5 places much importance on influencing the country's political structure, while the value most is developing a philosophy of life, raising a family, helping people who are in trouble, and acquiring friends who are useful like themselves.

None of these findings conform to the myths and stereotypes peddled by both Yippies and intellectuals. There is much dissent in the land, but there is much more that glues the young together than the Yippies' hysteria that sometimes seems to infect otherwise sensible people.

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Letters

On Gibraltar

I have just seen the article on Gibraltar by Loren Jenkins in your issue of May 28th. I hope you will publish the following comments. First of all I cannot accept as factually correct the statement that "Gibraltar's residents are showing dangerous signs of cracking under the strain of Spain's continuing siege or that more voices are daily being raised in favour of some sort of accommodation with Spain." It may be that a few individuals are thinking along these lines (there were, after all, 44 votes in favour of Spain with 12,128 in favour of Britain out of the total electorate of 12,762 in the 1967 Referendum) but anyone familiar with the situation in Gibraltar knows that the majority of the people here have no wish to ask the British Government to seek a settlement. A fundamental principle for Gibraltar is that a transfer of sovereignty is a prerequisite to any solution coupled with her reluctance to return to normality.

With regard to tourism, I think I need only mention, first, that bookings for this summer are 30 percent up on last year and, secondly, that a considerable sum out of the current £4m. grant from the British Government is being devoted to assisting with the building of additional hotel accommodation. It may be that some of Gibraltar's tourism is worried. This is perhaps only natural after the boom years immediately preceding the "siege," when very large profits were made. But there is a great

difference between this and the suggestion that either the majority of businessmen in Gibraltar or the bulk of the rest of the community are prepared to consider changing their allegiance to Britain or Spain, rendering their political liberty in order to be better off financially. This, as Mr. Jenkins himself says, has not been the attitude since the tightening of the siege began in 1964. It is still not the attitude today when things are, generally, definitely improving.

As a matter of interest I would draw attention to an article in the Madrid newspaper "Pueblo" which states that, on the 15th April 1970, out of the 4,818 Spaniards who were prevented from working in Gibraltar by their own Government, 1,000 in June, 1969, 2,435 were still unemployed. The same paper quotes the Mayor of La Línea, the town adjacent to Gibraltar, as saying that "business transactions are now mainly based on credit and are affected by the slump we are undergoing, so much so that the amount of debt exceeds 50 percent of total transactions. Local banks have been compelled to restrict loans considerably, thus making commerce and stability generally even more difficult."

It is obvious that the people of Gibraltar want to return to good neighbourly relations, for after all, they did not start the present difficulties. They are not, however, prepared to pay the price the Spanish Government is trying to exact from them.

R. J. PELLIZZA, Chief Minister, Gibraltar.

July 15, 1970



Frank Martin, left, the composer, and Paul Badura-Skoda, the pianist, look over the score of the new concerto.

Jacques Leimert

Music in Holland: Martin's Concerto in the Grand Manner

By David Stevens

HEVENINGEN, The Netherlands.—After a long and sometimes difficult gestation, a fruitful collaboration between a leading pianist and a versatile composer has brought to the world a new piano concerto in the grand manner. The pianist is Paul Badura-Skoda, the 46-year-old Viennese who has made his reputation in classic and romantic repertory of the composers of his own city, and the composer is Frank Martin, the 80-year-old Swiss-born master. If the performer is mentioned before the composer here, it is because the latter was born in the pianist's city three years ago to ask a young composer to write a new concerto for him.

I asked Mr. Martin to write a big concerto," said Badura-Skoda during the rehearsals for the first public performance late last month. After 40 years of nothing—nothing really since Bartok—about time. And Mr. Martin hadn't written one since the 1930s, so he liked the idea. He wrote such a difficult concerto, it's almost unplayable—but told me, "You asked for it, you have it."

He not only has it—with the exclusive performance rights for a year in Europe and two years in America—but as he talked excitedly and rehearsed it was clear that he liked what he had. The work is not only replete with challenges to virtuosity—double octaves, trills and runs galore, and fiendishly difficult passage work—but the challenge of giving Badura-Skoda what he wanted has drawn from Martin a work of ripe musical imagination equal to its complexity.

A glance at the pianist's copy of the score, which he has had since last fall, is evidence of the work he has put in on it. It is full of often-changed fingering indications and other visual aids to guide him through the concerto's rhythmic complexity and shifting tonality.

"Mr. Martin was very understanding," said Badura-Skoda of the long period of collaboration that brought the work from visible to audible form. "He agreed to let me play the first movement at a faster tempo than he had put in the score, and we worked out several other difficulties together." "Then, when I first rehearsed it with an orchestra, I found

that I had to lighten my touch," he continued. "The orchestration looks very heavy in the score, but it really is quite light, very transparent, almost like chamber music."

The first performance here June 27, with The Hague Residentie Orchestra, came only after a number of difficulties. The planned world premiere during the centennial of Vienna's Musikverein in May fell through—it will have its first performance there with the Vienna Symphony in December. Then, several months ago in Strasbourg, where he was on tour, Badura-Skoda's copy of the score disappeared for a few hours when a French general mistook the pianist's briefcase for his own at the airport.

"It was a terrible few hours," the pianist said. "The score could be replaced, but not all my markings. Fortunately Mr. Martin's letter of dedication was in the score, and that brought it back to me."

2 Rehearsals

Then there were only two rehearsals here with orchestra, and the first performance took place in almost total press secrecy—the Holland Festival program having attracted visit-

ing critics to other events that night.

After a disarming first rehearsal with orchestra the day before the performance, composer, performer and conductor (Jenssen) had a private two-hour session poring over the score—which calls for great virtuosity and precision from the orchestra, particularly the percussion and woodwinds.

Relaxing at Resort

Later, relaxing on the terrace of the ornate Kurhaus in this North Sea resort, Martin and Badura-Skoda felt better about things—a feeling borne out by a satisfying final rehearsal and performance the following day.

"Composers owe a lot to interpreters," said the composer. "If a new work gets a bad first performance, it will be ten years before anyone plays it again."

The rapport between the two artists was evident as they talked about the concert and music in general. Then the pianist buoyantly rushed off for another session with the orchestra.

"I wrote it for him," Martin said quietly. "It's his portrait. If I had written for someone else, it would have been entirely different."

The History of Oriental Art Under Revision

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, July 14.—The history of Oriental art and the cult as it reflects is being drastically revised.

For example, the colloquy of this month in London at the Institute of Archaeology cited in some new views concerning the Tang period (7th-10th centuries) when China exerted the massive impact on the West, which, at that time, the Iranian world.

Contacts between China and Iran were achieved by two main routes, the sea route that led from the southern ports of China around India into the Persian Gulf, and the overland route, or so-called Silk Road, at went through the Iranian oases of the present-day Soviet Union—the Soviet Republics of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan—and the Turkish-diplomatic oases of what is today Chinese Turkestan.

Concerning the sea route, it appears that China was exporting stoneware to the Middle East at the beginning of the 8th century. David Whitehouse, director of the British excavations working on the site of an ancient Iranian port of Siraf, the Persian Gulf, discovered a level not later than 820 A.D. of Southern Chinese origin. They were of a type also found in Southeast Asia. Interestingly enough they had inscriptions of Islamic names—



Cup from the Chinese Tang period.

Sotheby's

of Persian or Arab merchants no doubt—incised underglaze, a witness, among many others, to the numerous colonies of Iranian and Arab merchants that were established in the ports of China.

The story of the northern inland route is considerably more complicated. Contacts with Iran may have been established at a very early date but the closest appear to have been made in the 8th century. These may have been stepped up by the arrival of refugees from the Iranian aristocracy at the time that the Arabs invaded Iran in the middle of the 7th century. But above all they were established by the merchants from Eastern Iranian lands—the Sogdian area, particularly around Bokhara and Samarkand. By the middle of the 8th century the contacts were beginning to wane. And by the middle of the 9th century they had become

much looser between the two giants of Oriental civilization, Iran and China. And this is where one of the most intriguing problems of Oriental art history arises.

One of the most beautiful types of Chinese Tang pottery, the so-called splashed three-colored ware, of the kind that was supposed to have been exported to the Middle East, appears to have gone out of fashion by the middle of the 8th century. Certainly it no longer existed when another type of ware—with some similar colors plus another color, manganese purple, noticeably lacking in China—emerged in the Near East. This ware had long been assumed to be an imitation of Chinese ware. Prof. William Watson, who holds the chair of Chinese art and archaeology at the University of London, showed how vastly different the Islamic pieces were from Chinese

pottery. He further disproved the claim that some three-colored sherds or entire pieces found at famous Islamic sites are Chinese. The objects are actually Islamic. Gernot Bohner, lecturer in Islamic art at the School of Oriental and African Studies, proved that the earliest Islamic wares supposedly of Chinese derivation, were at least a century older than the latest Chinese wares said to have served as a model.

In other words, the time gap suggests that the development of both was independent.

The very organization of the colloquy, the first in a series of meetings on Asian art and archaeology to be sponsored by the Percival David Foundation, which is attached to the school of Oriental and African studies in London, deserves one last comment. Participants all gave papers on subjects which had been submitted to them—and not just on any subject they might have felt like dealing with. This resulted in a highly coherent pattern. Ample time was allowed for discussion which often proved as stimulating as the papers themselves. All the more so as scholars from the Chinese and Iranian side rarely meet. This is a new method of art history study. It is to be hoped that future gatherings on problems of Oriental art history will be organized on the same lines and the proceedings possibly made accessible to the general public in book form.

Theater in London: How Bergman Sees 'Hedda Gabler'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON.—"But people don't do such things!" exclaims Ibsen's Hedda, shocked out of his habitual cynicism on learning that Hedda Gabler has shot herself.

Hedda was a nonconformist of the 90s. She was on the fringe of suburban society, but she was never of it. Had she adored she would soon have been ostracized by small-town conformity as "a fast woman." She was, as the poet diagnosed in these days—hostile. Her vague ambitions were another kind of problem that she never tackled in solving. There are tipping moments in her performance, but its lines of communication to the other players have been cut. This Hedda is her own. Her vicious, destructive qualities are emphatically drawn, but she rages in remote realm. Her gestures are as fiery as the actress's amazing hair. There are streaks of lightning in the depiction of jealousy, hate, envy and revenge, but they are streaks of

heat lightning and the emotional thunderstorm that one awaits never bursts forth. What emerges is a one-woman show, that has not been fitted into the play.

Hedda has been the subject of multiple explanations. Ibsen wrote that she was more her father's daughter than her husband's wife. The father image—that of the gallant old general who doted on her and other beautiful women and who was a fearless warrior and crack shot—haunts her certainly. Indeed, to the point of her being a Freudian study. Grant Allen said she was the woman he took down to dinner in fashionable London two nights out of three.

Fashion in Rome: Success at Galitzine's Show

By Eugenia Sheppard

ROME, July 14.—Princess Irene Galitzine hardly had to stir from her beautiful Roman apartment to design her most successful collection in years. Her new prints come straight from her own antique porcelains, and most of her colors from the Coromandel screens in her drawing room. The clothes are kimono and Oriental tunics, Westernized and modernized, and the jewelry is a today version of Chinese lacquer.

When Galitzine first put the ladies into evening peonies some ten years ago, the look was slightly Oriental, so nobody has a better right to come back to it now.

"It's sober and elegant, and the lines are the purest," she says. Don't think for a minute, though, that Galitzine's customers are going to be mincing around with their hands tucked into big Oriental sleeves. Her 12 latest evening gowns may have cross-over necklines, wide belts right under the bosom and kimono-shoulders, but the armholes are as small and high as Chanel's.

Cobweb of Cracks

One of the basic evening kimono prints is an all-over cobweb of cracks, to look like old, crazed china. On some of the others the characteristic porcelain patterns are superimposed on the cracks.

Like the evening dresses, Galitzine's coats have high, cross-over necklines, which are outlined in pleats, instead of collars. Especially with pants, many look like Oriental tunics, fastening down the side with shiny lacquer buttons. Like the evening kimono, most of the coats have high, wide leather belts with lacquer buckles. The hats are Manchurian, made of fur or leather. They are deep and round, ending in a flap that covers ears and the back of the neck. A couple of unattached mid-length daytime dresses are wool printed in Oriental scenes from Galitzine's screens. Her lacquer group in shiny black, red or porcelain blue velvet, is belted high in chasms of rhinestones and lacquer-like plaques.

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ANTELUX

IBÁÑEZ

PELETERIA BELGA

Friday, July 17

9:30 a.m. CARMEN MIR, Hotel Eurobuilding

10:45 a.m. SANTA EULALIA, Hotel Eurobuilding

12:00 Noon PEDRO ROVIRA, Hotel Eurobuilding

5:00 p.m. VILLAHIERRO, Jorge Juan, 32

6:30 p.m. ELIO BERNHANYER, Ayala, 124

Saturday, July 18

9:30 a.m. HERRERA Y OLLERO, Almirante, 9

11:00 a.m. LINO, Plaza de Santa Bárbara, 3

12:30 p.m. MARBEL JR., Avenida de Nazaret, 1

5:00 p.m. PEDRO RODRIGUEZ, Alcalá, 54

6:30 p.m. PERTEGAZ, Matías Montero, 8

For further information, contact:

Oficina de Promoción de la Moda Española
Ministerio de Información y Turismo
Avenida del Generalísimo, 39, Madrid 16, Spain
Telephone: 279-35-15

1970 High.	Stocks and Bonds	51a. 100s.	First.	High	Last.	Chg.	1970 - High.	Stocks and Div. in \$	51a. 100s.	First.	High	Last.	Chg.	1970 - High.	Stocks and Div. in \$	51a. 100s.	First.	High	Last.	Chg.
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31 1/2	32A ACC Ind 2.40	17	35	34 1/2	34 1/2	- 1/2	31 1/2	23 Am Dist 1.1	39 1/2	39	27 1/2	28	- 1	38 1/2	22 1/2 APOL 1.00	25	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	- 1/4
32 1/2	32B ACC Ind 2.40	17	35	34 1/2	34 1/2	- 1/2	32 1/2	24 Am Dist 1.1	39 1/2	39	27 1/2	28	- 1	38 1/2	23 1/2 APOL 1.00	25	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	- 1/4
33 1/2	33A Adm 1.00	17	35	34 1/2	34 1/2	- 1/2	33 1/2	25 Am Exp 1.00	39 1/2	39	27 1/2	28	- 1	38 1/2	24 1/2 APOL 1.00	25	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	- 1/4
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36 1/2	36B Adm 1.00	17	35	34 1/2	34 1/2	- 1/2	36 1/2	28 Am Exp 1.00	39 1/2	39	27 1/2	28	- 1	38 1/2	27 1/2 APOL 1.00	25	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	- 1/4
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Brussels

Balance Sheet for Financial Year 1969-1970 ended March 31, 1970

(In Belgian Francs)

Cash in hand, with the National Bank and Postal Cheque Office	1,129,496,473
Money at call	1,601,542,500
Balances due from banks	7,111,192,558
Affiliates	554,045,680
Other short-term assets	1,201,000,616

Bills portfolio:	
a) Treasury Certificates	4,888,500,000
b) trade bills	16,165,343,258

	21,053,843,258
Advances on securities	34,450,656
Customers' liability for acceptances	4,635,896,898
Loans	14,198,290,185

Securities portfolio:	
a) Belgian government securities	28,057,825,738
b) other loans	1,441,376,578

Legal reserve securities	29,499,802,316
	145,241,524

Participations:	
a) affiliates	689.417,357
b) other participations	319.766,309

Bank premises	1,009,183,666
Bank premises	690,705,944

Equipment and fixtures	152,840,826
Other assets	352,123,618
	<hr/> 84,461,146,718

CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Creditors covered by securities.	
a) creditors guaranteed by privileges	74,143,610
b) creditors guaranteed by securities under agreement	<u> </u>

Animals	5,593,700
Acceptances	4,635,896,898
Other short-term liabilities	877,125,709
Deposits and creditor accounts:	

notice	<u>14,359,537.787</u>	55,694,799,685
Medium term bonds		2,357,709,000

Current liabilities:	79,424,213,156
SPECIAL LIABILITIES	
Subordinated convertible bond loan	282,000,000


Capital	1,500,000,000
Share premium account	652,238,277
Legal reserve (Royal Decree No.185, Art. 13)	145,241,524

Available reserve	1,148,530,500
Appreciations realised	19,859,622
Reserve Fund	<u>224,000,000</u>

	Non-current:	3,689,869,923
PROFIT AND LOSS		
a) Balance carried forward		63,013,588

b) Profit for the financial year	492,050,051	
Available profit:		555,063,639
		<u>84,461,146,718</u>

about int



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BP do things Alaska Style

To read the press these days, you'd think that BP was all trekking across the Arctic ice-floes, with a sleigh and a pack of huskies.


Well, they were among the very first oil companies to search for oil in Northern Alaska, where the North Slope discovery has now proved to be one of the largest oil-fields in the world. (For the record, BP were also first with the North Sea Gas discoveries).

And this was just the prelude for a marketing thrust into the U.S., home of the giants of the oil business. But BP say a little competition never did anyone any harm.

BP believe you've got to be as adventurous developing oil as finding it. So they're hammering at the new frontiers. Pioneering a synthetic oil for the Concorde. Forcing through new pumping techniques on the forecourt. Even using oil to grow protein.

BP like to think that the pioneering, thrusting spirit of Alaska is evident throughout everything they do.

BP do things Alaska style.

The BP logo, consisting of a white shield with a black border. Inside the shield, the letters "BP" are written in a bold, black, sans-serif font. There are small black specks at the bottom corners of the shield.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds
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This is YOUR kind of investment newsletter. It's written by an American, in London, and published in Switzerland.

Its scope is totally international. Its author is a man on the go, ever traveling, to get the Big Picture. You'll find neither patriotic pap nor anti-U.S. tenor, just our attempt to be clinically objective, to help you preserve your capital—and hopefully increase it too.

No provincial trivia here. No hometown views, no star-gazing whims. Rather it's hard-hitting, no holds barred, and global.

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Written by a man on-the-go
Harry D. Schultz, Ph.D., D.Sc.
Author of "The International Monetary Seminars—New York, Los Angeles, London"
Author of "The Art of Wall St. Wisdom"
Author of "Swiss Banks Handbook"
An international economist

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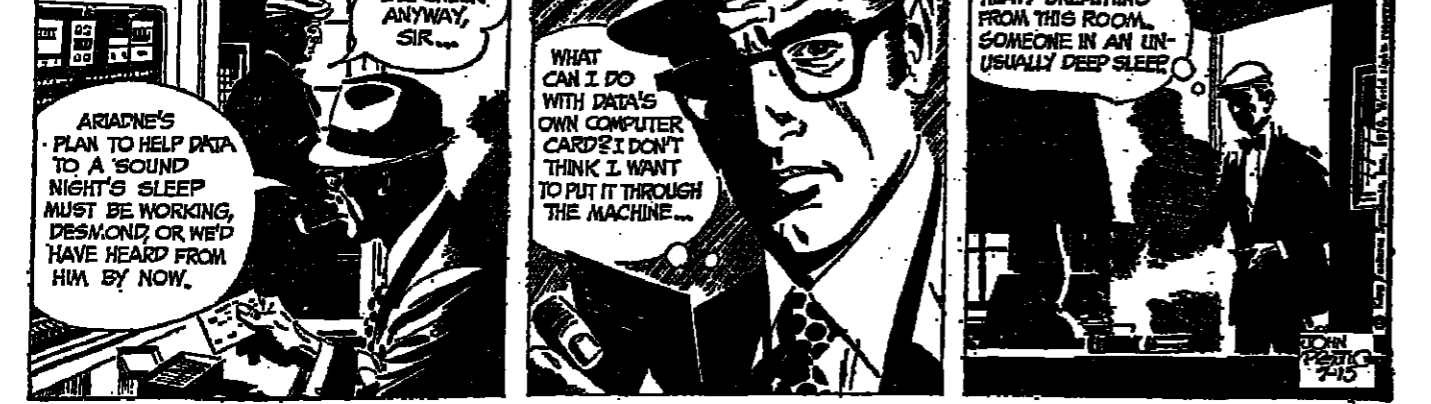
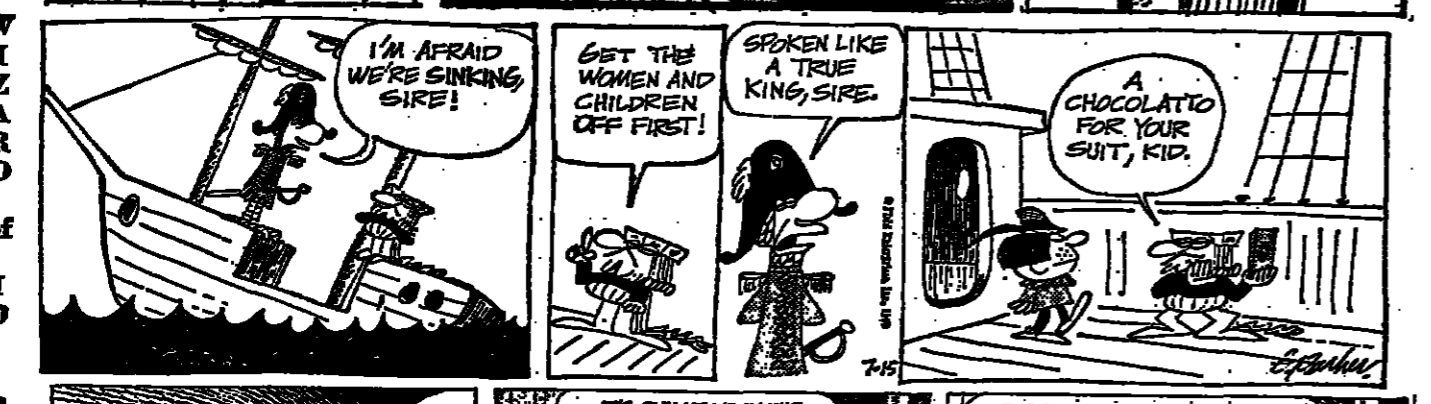
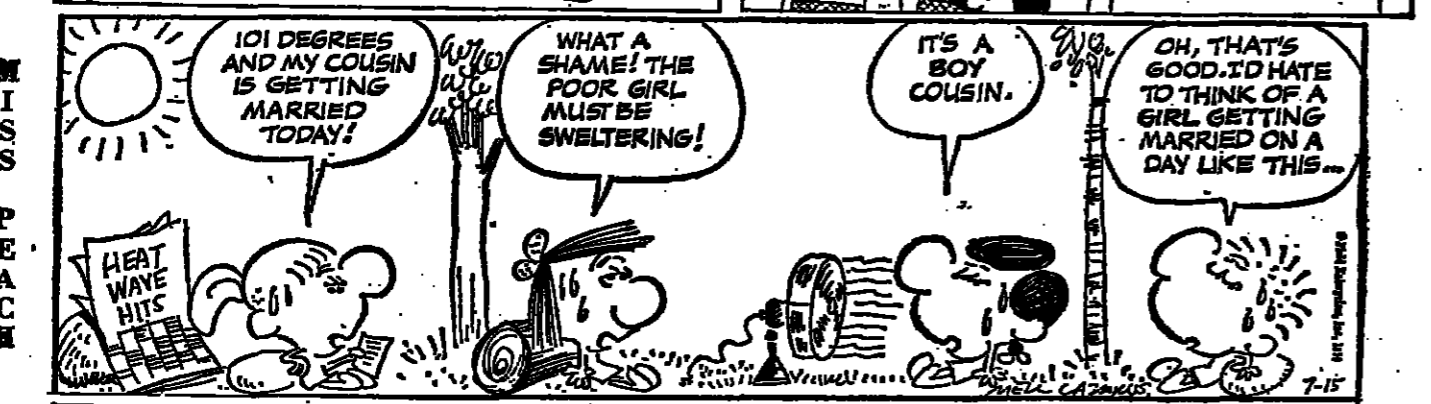
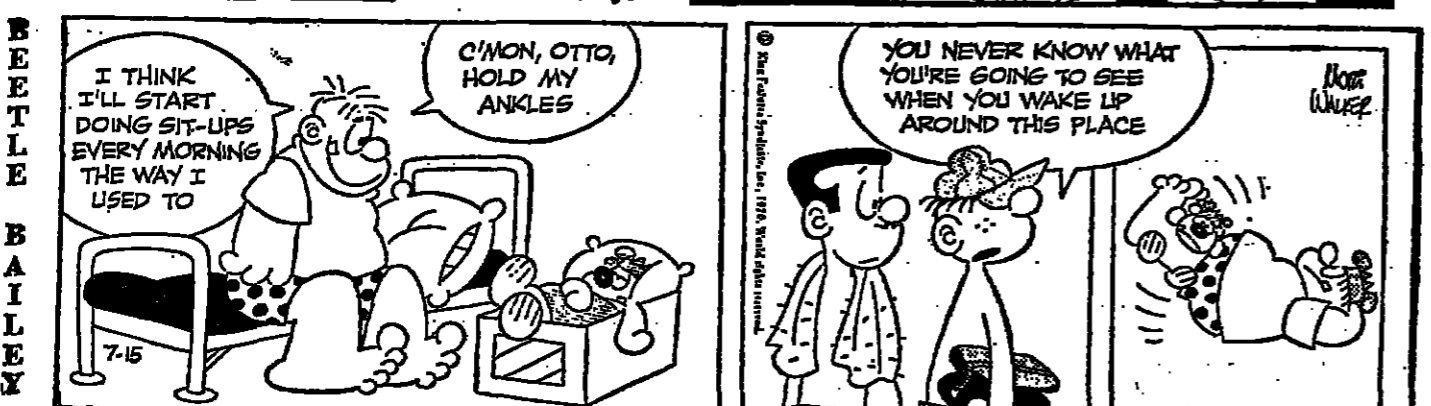
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Some plays are so spectacular and improbable that it is hard to imagine them occurring in real life. The defensive play required by the diagrammed deal was described in a recent issue of Bridge World by Robert Ewen, a talented young New York bridge writer. One suspects that he was employing the art of the novelist rather than that of a reporter.

East opened the bidding with five clubs, a reasonable gambit with a strong nine-card suit. This gave South a hard decision. A double would have given North-South a 300-point penalty, but South was naturally reluctant to accept a small penalty when his hand offered prospects of slam, and he tried five spades. The dummy turned out to be distinctly weak, but at least it produced good spade support.

West's opening lead of the heart king was taken in the closed hand with the ace. With no way to reach the dummy for a spade finesse, South had no choice but to lay down the spade ace. He hoped for the spade king to fall, but realized that his prospects would still be poor. It was unlikely that he would be able to avoid the loss of three tricks in the red suit. South dropped the spade queen from dummy, just in case he needed to re-enter his hand eventually by over-taking the spade seven, and East began thinking in a position in which an average player would see nothing to think about.

Eventually he produced the spade king, voluntarily fulfilling South's hopes in that depart-

ment. This sacrifice did not, however, give the declarer any joy. He drew the missing trump, but had to lose two heart tricks and a diamond trick eventually.

NORTH
 ♠ QJ107
 ♥ 763
 ♦ 55432
 ♣ 9

EAST (D)
 ♠ K5
 ♥ J
 ♦ 9
 ♣ KQJ10876

SOUTH
 ♠ A88643
 ♥ A95
 ♦ AK7
 ♣ A

Neither side was vulnerable.
 The bidding:
 East South West North
 5♣ 5♠ 5♥ 5♠
 Pass Pass Pass Pass

Solution to Previous Puzzle

TWIN SETS FAMED
 HALL OUTRA LIETTO
 OVERATED ARDEN
 NED OPENING LIST
 GREENE HEART
 PICTO TOYNA
 TAI HUN OLSTER
 RINGLET GRIETLES
 INGRES COE EST
 ATLANT ADDER
 MEMBERS RESUPS
 HOMER NIGHTMOR
 ARIET GALA HESA
 MEMOS ANEW OREL

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TARAL

ECTAN

UNBEAT

WENTIC

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: FEWER PIETY DUMITY BEMUMB
 Answer: Why the ram stopped in his tracks--HE SAW A EWE TURN

BOOKS

THE LOVE-GIRL AND THE INNOCENT

A Play

By Alexander Solzhenitsyn. Translated from the Russian by Nicholas Bethell and David Burg. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 131 pp. \$4.95; paperback, \$1.95.

Reviewed by F. D. Reeve

ONE should not review, except with one's eyes. Solzhenitsyn's early work, as best one can, one should collect it. Heaven knows how many writers and bureaucrats may be envious, indignant or furious, but that's how it is. On Solzhenitsyn's island of long-suffering, virtue is rewarded.

Stendhal compared politics in a novel to a pistol shot at a concert, but in our time of napalm and nuclear weapons we can take a lot of politics before paying attention even to the noise. In fact, we often behave as if we were willing to rescue any mutant literary Christian from the Pharisees. Perhaps, as Yevushenko has suggested, we're no less Pharisaical than Glavlit, the priestly censors of the Soviet Union. I mean, do Messrs. Bethell and Burg hope, by this jumpy translation, to help Solzhenitsyn or to help themselves?

Solzhenitsyn offers his countrymen and us everything a literary man can. He has style, skill, wit, erudition, integrity, imagination, memory and patience. His stories bring his country to life. His impressive writings mark the vitality of his country's culture in the sixties. This play, written in the fifties, does not extend in the scope of his work; rather, it contributes by anticipation to our understanding of what has already been achieved and noticed. It is an important part of a not-yet-published "Collected Works," although by itself it seems less a play than a spectacle.

Never mind the title (the Czech writer Pavel Licko straightforwardly called it "The Intellectual and the Camp Whore"). It is another face of Solzhenitsyn's geometrical autobiography of modern Russia. A tale of an intellectual in a labor camp, it prepares the way for "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich" and "The First Circle," lashing the worst crimes of our barbaric times--the alienation of man by the state apparatus and the suppression of human dignity.

It is good that this play has been published. Memoir and Lyuba's star-crossed love story engages us less than the sociological cross section dramatized in camp life. From the picture presented we learn what it now means to think in the Russian way. For every honest man it means to dream of justice but to cheat on work quotas (rations, wages, etc. so low). For the young it means to marry early and to dream of a place of one's own but, in fact, to live with parents and to keep hunting for love. For everyone it means to "march" in the streets, although the dishonest behave like pigs and the pure-in-heart dream of Paris. For the intellectual it means to suppose the impossible, to suppose that just such a writer as Solzhenitsyn were free to publish regularly, that he were not isolated in "Krasnaya" and harassed by "patriotic" neighbors. If, in the thought begins Solzhenitsyn, weren't he driving to Mos-

Best Seller

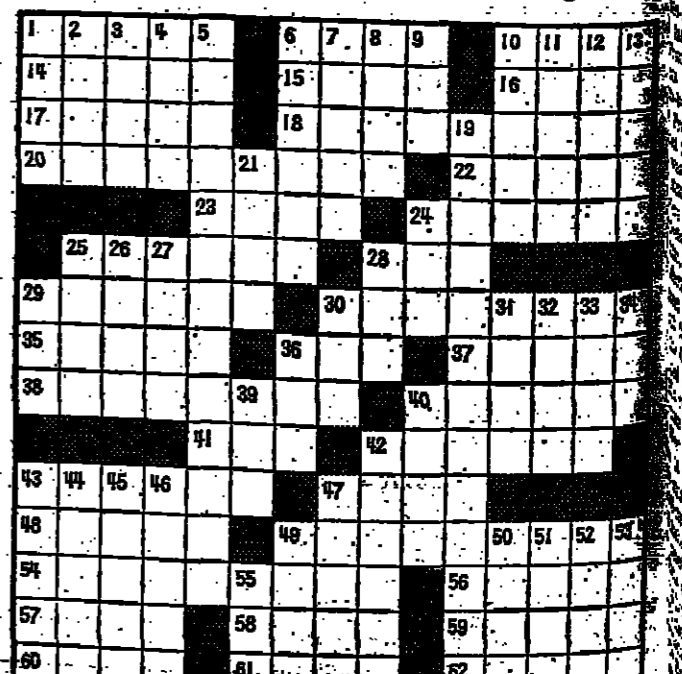
The New York Times
 This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 125 book stores in 64 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

Week	FICTION	Non-Fiction
1	Lord of the Flies	1
2	The French Lieutenant's Woman	2
3	Great Expectations	3
4	Deliverance	4
5	Calico Palace	5
6	Love and Betrayal	6
7	Good Friends	7
8	Stewart	8
9	Down All the Days	9
10	The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight	10
11	Up the Organization	11
12	Wanted to Know About Sex	12
13	Sex, Women, and Man	13
14	Zelda	14
15	Sexual Indecency	15
16	Hard Times	16
17	The English Ship	17
18	Mary Queen of Scots	18
19	Fraser	19
20	Ball Four	20
21	The American	21
22	Dictionary of the English Language	22

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Bed frame	1 Coal stratum
2 Greek goddess	2 Beerbolm
3 Arabic name	3 New York
4 Muse	4 Delaware, etc.
5 Norse god	5 End in (dead heart)
6 Deserter	6 Much-quoted U.S. writer
7 Race led by	7 than thou
8 Across	8 Blue-pencils
9 Irreproachable	9 Tritate
10 Visitor from outer space	10 Some
11 Broncobuster's helper	10 Certain Buddhist monk
12 Drives slantingly	11 Casino-table covering
13 Liturgical headpiece	12 Aquatic mammal
14 Instead	13 Employers
15 "One" or one title	
16 Makes fast	
17 Kneecaps	
18 Inactivity	
19 Lively dance	
20 Cologne	
21 Primrose	
22 Delicatessen	
23 Use an eraser	
24 Inspects	
25 Items for raccoon-coat pockets	



NL Stars Favored to Take 8th Straight

By Leonard Koppett

CINCINNATI, July 14 (NYT)—Setting so broad new it isn't completed, though fun, the outstanding baseballers of today square off tonight at the artificial surface of front stadium.

In National League, with seven light victories to its credit and 2-17 lead in the series (there a tie game in 1967), was favored to win again. Since 1960, the team has dominated the series, winning 18 and losing only five.

Seaver of the New York Yankees and Jim Palmer of the Baltimore Orioles will be the starting pitchers. Seaver will be making his 41st All-Star appearance for the team, while this will be Palmer's debut. Seaver has been named in the three previous games. Each is expected to pitch three innings.

This year, for the first time since 1967, the starting lineup, except the pitchers, were selected by a panel of players. About 10,000 ballots were collected and counted (via computer) by the league's Safety Center, one of the game's television sponsors.

It turned out, the collective opinion of the fans ran parallel to that of the players. According to a poll of the players taken by the writing News, the two groups voted on 12 of the 16 starters, and the other four cases it was a tie between the two groups.

Baseball Might Have New Emblem? Or Is It Emblem?

CINCINNATI, July 14 (NYT)—As All-Star players gathered for one of baseball's two major annual shows, officials displayed yesterday some of the promotional gimmicks they hope will attract additional attention to the game.

One of the ideas, unveiled at a luncheon by Commissioner Bowie Kuhn, is a new symbol or emblem. It is called "Baseballmark" and it was designed by Demetrius Marona and Associates of New York.

"Baseballmark," the designers explain, "abstractly suggests flag spiraling out of a base. The red, white and blue color scheme reflects the sport's national origin. Our objective was to provide a universal emblem for everyone connected with the game, from fans and spectators to those in the Cooperstown Hall of Fame."

Kuhn, apparently so impressed with what he was about to exhibit, became confused in his choice of words about "Baseballmark."

"Baseball has developed a universal symbol or emblem," he said, "the commissioner told the gathering of writers and players."

A trophy adorned with the symbol or emblem of emblem in whatever one wishes to call it, was presented to Hank Aaron for having been voted the most popular player by the fans for tonight's game. A similar trophy will be given to the player voted most valuable in the game.

National League outfielder, the players Robert Clements; the fans chose Don Kessinger over Dennis Menke, Richie Allen over Willie McCovey and Carl Yastrzemski over Tony Oliva.

President Nixon will attend the game, which is expected to attract 51,248 spectators into the new stadium, opened for business only two weeks ago. It is the only ball park completely covered with Astro-Turf, except for small areas around home plate, the pitching mound and each base, with no dirt surface for the infield as a whole.

This marks Cincinnati's third time as host for the game and National League fans hope the same good luck will be there, too. The Nationals won 4-2 in the first game in Cincinnati in 1968 and 5-1 in 1969. Both games were played in old Crosley Field, abandoned for the new park on June 30.

The managers in this game earned the right to represent their leagues by getting their own teams to the pennant the previous year. For Cincinnati, it's "Hot" Hodges; for the Orioles, it's "Lefty" Williams. He took part in seven games as a Brooklyn Dodger player between 1949 and 1957. For Earl Weaver of the Baltimore Orioles, who never played in a major league game, the only previous exposure to this sort of hoop-la came last year, when he served as first-base coach for the American League during his first full season as Orioles manager.

After naming Seaver, a 14-game winner, Hodges said every National League pitcher was tested except the one he called upon, except Cincinnati's Wayne Simpson, who pitched Sunday. He would be used last, and only if absolutely necessary, Hodges said.

Weaver, who also chose one of his own pitchers to start, said Sam McDowell, Cleveland's strike-out king, would be the second pitcher and that Jim Perry of Minnesota would be the last one, with some other hurler preceding Perry if necessary.

The National League has a predominantly right-handed batting order. Mays will lead off, followed by Allen, Hank Aaron, Tony Perez, Rico Carty, John Bench, Kessinger, Glenn Beckert and Seaver. The first six men in this array have a total of 148 home runs to their credit this season—an average of 24.7. Kessinger and Beckert, as teammates on the Chicago Cubs, represent outstanding defense at shortstop and second base.

Weaver's batting order will have Luis Aparicio, the shortstop, leading off; Yastrzemski, assigned to center field, batting second; then Frank Robinson in right, Boog Powell at first, Harmon Killebrew at third, Frank Howard in left, Dave Johnson at second, Bill Freehan catching, and Palmer. The home-run total for the first six men in this line-up is 114.

Even with high-powered binoculars, it's doubtful the Heritage crew could have seen the 22 on Intrepid's sail, designating her as the 22d 12-meter sloop built in the United States.

Valiant Triumphs
The runaway victory on a clear, sunny day gave undefeated Intrepid a record of 6-0 after five days of racing in this series. In the other pairing, Valiant overcame what could easily have been a disastrous start and beat Weatherly, skippered by 55-year-old George Hinman.

The trial horse was at least 200 yards ahead in the early going. With evenly matched boats that would have been the balance. But Weatherly is 12 years old, and Valiant is brand new.

Valiant, with Bob McCullough at the helm, slowly began climbing out to windward. After 20 minutes, Weatherly backed— and crossed Valiant's bow by a couple of boat lengths. After 45 minutes, Weatherly again backed. This time, she failed to cross, by about a boat length.

That was it. In the relatively short distance left to the first mark, Valiant built a 34-second lead. She then widened the margin on the next three legs to 1:15, 2:09 and 5:07.

Race Shortened
Most of the action was sailed in light southeast breezes of 5 to 8 knots. When the wind went more southerly late in the day, the New York Yacht Club's race committee moved the weather mark for the fourth leg 15 degrees to the south.

Then they chopped off the sixth and final leg of the course, reducing the distance from the regular Cup route of 24.3 miles.

For Heritage, it was a mercurial decision. Right from the start, Charlie Morgan Jr.'s Florida contender had been absorbing heavy punishment.

But Ficker, the subject of Intrepid's widely distributed first promotional button ("Ficker is Quicker"), had Heritage in his pocket early. Intrepid was well to windward at the start, and Heritage had to tack after four minutes.

From there on, the race had about as much suspense as a 50-0 football game.

Thevenet Winner Of 18th Tour Lap
LA MONGRE, France, July 14 (UPI)—Bernard Thevenet, a 22-year-old farm boy from Burgundy, crossed the summit of La Mongre at 11:01 a.m. today to win the 18th lap of the Tour de France.

Following a short but strenuous 64-mile road race through the Pyrenees from Saint-Gaudens, Belgium Martin Van Den Bosch arrived at the rain-soaked summit 53 seconds later to edge past Belgian Lucien Van Impe for second place.

Tour leader Eddy Merckx, finishing fourth, followed more than a minute behind Thevenet, but was able to build his lead in the overall standings to more than ten minutes over second-ranked Dutchman Joop Zoetemelk.

Bill's Get Bears' Carter
CHICAGO, July 14 (UPI)—The Chicago Bears announced today that Virgil Carter, a quarterback, has been waived to the Buffalo Bills of the American Football Conference. Carter, who has been in the Bears' back room since a dressing-room trade against coach Jim Dooley last year, was passed up by Miami, Pittsburgh and Boston.

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